

numerous articles on political philosophy, American politics, and public policy.

He served in the Marine Corps, is a graduate of Cornell, with a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and taught at the University of Texas for 10 years before coming to Washington in 1989.

Mr. Galston, along with Elaine Ciulla Kamarck, co-authored a policy paper criticizing liberal fundamentalism in the Democratic Party. Mr. Galston urged the Democratic Party to identify more with "middle-class values—individual responsibility, hard work, equal opportunity—rather than the language of compensation."

Those are phrases and words that, obviously, Republicans have been using for some time. We were encouraged when someone from the other party, who occupied an important position in the Clinton administration, used those terms and identified himself with that particular philosophy.

Mr. Galston has been, and I am very sure he will continue to be, an advocate of the importance of the family in the development of our children, an advocate of teaching individual responsibility and personal achievement as the means of success and as the real solution to the problems facing our society today.

We are at a crossroads, Mr. President. We are at a critical juncture. Our problems are great. Our society is laboring under the burden of a disintegrating moral and cultural fabric. To turn this tide, we will need voices of moderation, of reason. Voices such as William Galston.

I hope that Mr. Galston's resignation does not signal that voices of moderation, voices of reason, advocates for individual responsibility and moral courage are no longer welcome in the Clinton White House. This would be an ominous signal. I trust that is not the case.

But I want to wish Mr. Galston the very best and thank him for his contributions and his efforts to try to point out the importance of family, individual responsibility, the decline of the moral climate in this country, and the need to reestablish and restore the fundamental, basic institutions of our country—family, church, education, community service—that have been so important in transmitting moral values to our children and to the next generation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. HEFLIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

#### SAINT PATRICK'S DAY

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, it is interesting to note that St. Patrick's Day is a special holiday which is only observed in Ireland and the United States. On this day, the color green is traditionally worn in both countries, by people from many different nationalities and backgrounds.

Ireland and the United States share many other strong bonds in addition to their unique celebrations of this day. There is a deep love for individual freedom and liberty today and throughout the history of both countries.

In America's early days, another bond which existed between the two lands was a common enemy—the English crown. Americans and Irishmen experienced the tyranny of the English king and the oppression of British troops. Our forefathers removed the yoke of British rule through the Revolutionary War and eliminated the continuing harassment by British through the War of 1812.

In 1798, in Ireland, there was a similar revolt. A group of men formed a resistance known as the "united Irishmen." To demonstrate allegiance to their cause and to each other, they wore the color green. While this band of Irishmen fought valiantly, they were defeated by the mighty army commanded by Gen. Charles Cornwallis.

After Cornwallis' victory over the united Irishmen, the British tried to break the Irish spirit by declaring the wearing of green against the law. Many songs and poems were written to protest this tyranny. I recall parts of a poem entitled "The Wearin' O' the Green":

O Paddy dear, an' did ye hear the news that's goin' round?  
The shamrock is by law forbid to grow on Irish ground!  
No more St. Patrick's Day we'll keep, his colour can't be seen  
For there's a cruel law again the wearin' o' the green.

It is hard to fathom that just as our forefathers were embarking on the greatest experiment in democratic government known to man, and enjoying the rights and liberties for which they had fought, men and women in Ireland were being imprisoned and even executed for wearing green. Wearing of the green was symbolic of their resistance. Many were forced to flee their beloved homeland to escape death, imprisonment, oppression, and tyranny. They sought freedom in the United States, where our freedoms of speech, religion, expression, and assembly were secured by the Constitution, and where one of the purposes of government was the protection of the individual against government tyranny.

The final stanza of the poem I quoted from earlier, as paraphrased, reflects the fleeing Irishmen's dreams:

But if at last our colour should be torn from Ireland's heart,  
Her sons with shame and sorrow from the dear old isle will part;  
I've heard a whisper of a country that lies beyond the sea,  
Where rich and poor stand equal in the light of freedom's day.  
O Erin, must we leave you, driven by a tyrant's hand?  
Must we ask a mother's blessing from a strange and distant land?  
Where the cruel cross of tyranny shall nevermore be seen  
And where, please God, we'll live and die still wearin' O' the green.

Although this is an Irish poem, it underscores the love of liberty that characterizes America. Because of the bravery, determination, and the sacrifice of our forefathers, the United States stands today as a citadel of freedom and liberty in a world in which a large part of the population is still burdened by totalitarianism and oppression. The green we wear today is also to remember them, wherever they might be.

The Irish have contributed so much to the history of our Nation. They have fought in our wars, they have served our communities. They have added to our enjoyment through their stories and fun-loving spirit, often giving light to the darkest days. They have become great Americans who still cherish and revere their Irish roots and heritage. The spiritual descendants of St. Patrick have reminded us of the true importance and value of individual rights and liberties, and have always been in the forefront of defending the rights and liberties that define this Nation.

So, on this St. Patrick's Day, a day when true peace for the Emerald Isle seems to be finally in its grasp, let us remember the Irish heritage and those who struggle in the old country for freedom and liberty. Let us wear the green and remain forever mindful of all that it represents. And let us never forget that above all else, we are Americans—Americans strong and free.

I yield the floor.

#### WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES!

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Thursday, March 16, the Federal debt stood at \$4,840,322,581,646.83. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,373.95 as his or her share of that debt.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-543. A communication from the Board Members of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the ability to pay benefits; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-544. A communication from the Board Members of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-545. A communication from the Board Members of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of justification of budget estimates for fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-546. A communication from the Director of the National Science Foundation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Foundation for fiscal years 1996 and 1997; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-547. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "Tobacco Control Activities in the United States"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-548. A communication from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the operations of the Office of General Counsel for fiscal year 1993; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-549. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of enforcement activities; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-550. A communication from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the employment of minorities, women and people with disabilities in the Federal Government for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-551. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report relative to the Prescription Drug User Fee Act; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-552. A communication from the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Small Business Amendments Act of 1995"; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC-553. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, and other statutes, to extend VA's authority to operate various programs, collect copayments associated with provision of medical benefits, and obtain reimbursement from insurance companies for care furnished; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-554. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase, effective as of December 1, 1995, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-555. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for cost-savings in the housing program for veterans, to limit cost-of-living increases for Montgomery GI Bill benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-556. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-557. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 92-77; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-558. A communication from the Marshal of the Court of the Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Marshal of the Court regarding administrative costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-559. A communication from the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's report for 1994 under the Free-

dom of Information Act; to the Committee on Judiciary.

EC-560. A communication from the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Conference under the Equal Access to Justice Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-561. A communication from the Navy Wives Clubs of America, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Club's annual report for the 1993-1994 tax year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-562. A communication from the Secretary of the Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Corporation under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-563. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 report of the Department under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-564. A communication from The Special Counsel, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's 1994 report under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-565. A communication from the Chairman of the International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's 1994 report under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-566. A communication from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's 1994 report under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-567. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Committee's 1994 report under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-568. A communication from the Director of the Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corps' 1994 report under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-569. A communication from the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, transmitting, a report consistent with the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-570. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-571. A communication from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-572. A communication from the Executive Director of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-573. A communication from the Freedom of Information/Privacy Officer of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-574. A communication from the Chair of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commis-

sion, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-575. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-576. A communication from the Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's 1994 annual report under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 577. A bill to establish the negotiating objectives and fast track procedures for future trade agreements; to the Committee on Finance.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 577. A bill to establish the negotiating objectives and fast-track procedures for future trade agreements; to the Committee on Finance.

### THE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION REFORM ACT

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, as the United States enters the 21st century, we must expand our economic opportunities. It is with this goal in mind that I introduce the Trade Agreement Implementation Reform Act.

During the recent Uruguay round debate, I pointed out the shortcomings of existing fast-track procedures. These flaws unnecessarily fed public suspicion and mistrust of trade agreements. These agreements should not be burdened by unrelated legislative provisions.

The Senate adopted the fast-track procedure in 1974. This important tool has allowed us to enter free-trade agreements with Canada, Israel, and Mexico. It has also been used to reduce trade barriers worldwide in the Uruguay round; as well as the earlier Tokyo round. Nations must be assured that once they reach an agreement with the United States, it will not be undermined by amendments that violate its provisions.

I believe that the basic arguments for a fast-track process are solid. Hence, my bill does not drastically change it except for two major provisions.

First, legislation submitted under fast track should contain only provisions absolutely necessary to implement an agreement. Prior law allowed provisions "necessary and appropriate" and encouraged deals with special interests in exchange for support. I believe that the integrity of the fast-track process during the Uruguay